

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
(Office a Young Yeoman Building)

TENDERS his professional services to litigants and lawyers who may have business to attend to in any of the courts of Kentucky, and especially to those who desire to attend to the Court of Appeals and United States Court, or whom desire land titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the public records kept in any of the State offices at Frankfort.

He has permission to refer to Judge Duvall, of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of other leading citizens of the State.

no. 3 W&W

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Atorney and Counselor at Law,
S. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections al-made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

dec-23 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

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Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

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no. 19 w&t-wt

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBURG, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house,
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JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
West Clark street, over Drs. Sneed & Rothman's.

no. 13 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
(will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 6th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.)

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY..... THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,

Will practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to the trial of criminal cases.

Address: The Hon. B. Mont. Jr., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

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T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
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dec-1 w&t-wt

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DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-
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Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at
short notice.

I am retiring from business, I would return my thanks
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NESS, also a new method of treatment
and a plan to put into execution the author's plan of treatment, as
shown by the report of case treated.

A truthful physician to the married and those comprising
marriage, a collection of useful and interesting
information.

Sent to any address in sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

We have conducted a certain length of time
and especially young men who have injured
their sexual organs, as well as MIDL-
AGED MEN, FRONDED WITH DEBILITY
AND LOSS OF POWER, applying to us for
treatment should be ready to avail
themselves of our services.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Physician & Surgeon Galien Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M. daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.)
and 6 w&t-wt

C. T. MERRIMAN,
NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING,
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar-16 w&t-wt

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

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C. T. MERRIM

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One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 27, 1860.

Mr. HALE, commissioner from Alabama to Kentucky, reached Frankfort on yesterday and is now at the Capitol Hotel.

Mr. Crittenden's Propositions Rejected by the Black Republicans. No Conference will be made to the South. Important Address from Senator Toombs.

The following address to the people of Georgia was telegraphed from Washington city day before yesterday. It is full of importance:

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern Confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members. In addition to these facts the majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members.

The Black Republican members of this Committee are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information truly represent them. The Committee of Thirty-Three, on Friday, adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions before them that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hopes until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you. Now I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory. R. TOOMBS.

Madame James gives another grand concert to-night, with an entire change of programme. We would advise all those who have not heard her, to embrace this opportunity. We feel assured that those who have heard her will not fail to be present to-night.

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To DRESS WELL.—Persons who wish to dress comfortably and elegantly, should always deal with a merchant who keeps the best quality and neatest styles of goods—with a man who knows when a garment fits, and how to suit and please the taste of his customers. Such a merchant can be found at No. 4, Masonic Temple, Louisville. M. B. Swain has on hand a superb assortment of summer goods, from which a gentleman can supply his entire wardrobe in the most fashionable style of the season, and at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

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[From the N. Y. Herald.]
Highly Important from the South.
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TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern Confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members. In addition to these facts the majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members.

The Black Republican members of this Committee are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information truly represent them. The Committee of Thirty-Three, on Friday, adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions before them that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hopes until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you. Now I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory. R. TOOMBS.

Madame James gives another grand concert to-night, with an entire change of programme. We would advise all those who have not heard her, to embrace this opportunity. We feel assured that those who have heard her will not fail to be present to-night.

What more elegant or appropriate holiday or New Year gift to your sweetheart or friend than a handsomely bound book? Go and see those at Keenon & Crutcher's bookstore, just by Conery's big eagle.

To DRESS WELL.—Persons who wish to dress comfortably and elegantly, should always deal with a merchant who keeps the best quality and neatest styles of goods—with a man who knows when a garment fits, and how to suit and please the taste of his customers. Such a merchant can be found at No. 4, Masonic Temple, Louisville. M. B. Swain has on hand a superb assortment of summer goods, from which a gentleman can supply his entire wardrobe in the most fashionable style of the season, and at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

HARPER FOR JANUARY.—Among the contributors are those of the first talent, and the great popularity of the work is its best recommendation. For sale at the bookstore of Keenon & Crutcher.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY.—Good news and glad tidings! The cry is still they come! News from all nations. The great capital prize is now offered! \$65,000 for \$20, having twenty drawn ballots or numbers—a prize almost certain—draws on the 29th instant. Daily schemes are \$15,000 for \$1. The popular Havana plan—\$50,000 for \$10—draws the last day of the old year 1860. Pitch in and try your luck!

Others may do wanton and unlawful acts—safely purchase and abuse you for sinister purposes; but we offer you here the healing Balm of Gilead, the Goddess of Fortune, the Cornucopia, the Horn of Plenty, the Christian spirit. Charity covers a multitude of sins. We offer you Christmas and New Years presents for your wives, children, friends, and sweethearts. Last chance this year.

R. H. WENDOVER, Lottery Agent.

NEW FASHIONED SHOOTING IRONS.—We are requested by Gen. M. D. WEST, Q. M. G., to state that he has some five and six shooters, an improvement on Colt's revolvers, which he invites gentlemen to call and examine, at his office. They are sent to him for sale, and will be sold at lower prices than such articles are usually valued at. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and buy.

To LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and at prices as low as they can be done anywhere.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]
Highly Important from the South.

It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches that the Convention of South Carolina, now in session at Charleston, has decided by a unanimous vote that that State should secede from the Union. On the receipt of this important news in Washington, notwithstanding the fact of it having been confidently anticipated by all the Southern, and by many Northern members, it produced a profound sensation. In alluding to the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House, Mr. Garrott, of Virginia, spoke of the utter inefficiency of any such enactment as a national measure, intimating that the whole South would unite with South Carolina in seceding from the Union.

Colonel THOMAS B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State, has returned from Washington, where he was acting as Attorney for the State in the Lago case.

Mr. Crittenden's Propositions Rejected by the Black Republicans. No Conference will be made to the South. Important Address from Senator Toombs.

The following address to the people of Georgia was telegraphed from Washington city day before yesterday. It is full of importance:

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SPEECH OF MR. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY.
On his Proposed Compromise of the Slavery
Question,

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860.

MR. CRITTENDEN said: I am gratified, Mr. President, to see in the various propositions which have been made, such a universal anxiety to save the country from the dangerous dissensions which now prevail; and I have under a very serious view, and without the least ambitious feeling whatever connected with it, prepared a series of constitutional amendments, which I desire to offer to the Senate, hoping that they may form, in part at least, some basis for measures that may settle the controverted questions which now so much agitate our country. Certainly, sir, I do not propose now any elaborate discussion of the subject. Before presenting these resolutions, however, to the Senate, I desire to make a few remarks explanatory of them, that the Senate may understand their general scope.

The questions of an alarming character are those which have grown out of the controversy between the Northern and Southern sections of our country in relation to the rights of the slaveholding States in the Territories of the United States, and in relation to the rights of the citizens of the latter in their slaves. I have endeavored by these resolutions to meet all these questions and causes of discontent, and by

amendments to the Constitution of the United States, so that the settlement, if we can happily agree on any, may be permanent, and leave no cause for future controversy. These resolutions propose, then, in the first place, in substance, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, extending the line throughout the Territories of the United States to the eastern border of California, recognizing slavery in all the territory south of that line, and prohibiting slavery in all the territory north of it; with a provision, however, that when any of those Territories, North or South, are formed into States, they shall then be at liberty to exclude or admit slavery as they please; and that, in the one case or the other, it shall be no objection to their admission into the Union. In this way, sir, I propose to settle the question, both as to territory and slavery, so far as it regards the Territories of the United States. I propose, sir, also, that the Constitution shall be so amended as to declare that Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as slavery exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia; and that they shall have no power to abolish slavery in any of the places under their special jurisdiction within the Southern States.

These are the constitutional amendments which I propose, and embrace the whole of them in regard to the questions of Territory and slavery. There are other propositions in relation to grievances, and in relation to controversies, which I suppose are within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be removed by the action of Congress. I propose, in regard to legislative action, that the Fugitive Slave law, as it is commonly called, shall be declared by the Senate to be a constitutional act, in strict pursuance of the Constitution. I propose to declare that it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, "it could not be considered a faithful and complete execution of that law, and that no amendment shall be made hereafter to it which will impair its efficiency." But, thinking that it would not impair its efficiency, I have proposed amendments to it in two particulars. I have understood from gentlemen of the North that there is objection to the provision giving a different fee where the commissioner declines to deliver the slave to the claimant, from that which is given where he decides to discharge the alleged slave; the law declares that in the latter case he shall have five dollars, while in the other he shall have ten dollars—twice the amount in one case than in the other. The reason for this is very obvious. In case he delivers the servant to his claimant, he is required to draw out a lengthy certificate, stating the principal and substantial grounds upon which his decision rests, and to return him either to the marshal or the claimant to remove him to the State from which he escaped. It was for that reason that a larger fee was given to the commissioner, where he had the largest service to perform. But, sir, the act being viewed unfavorably and with great prejudice in a certain portion of the country, this was regarded as very obnoxious, because it seemed to give an inducement to the commissioner to return the slave to his master, as he thereby obtained the larger fee of ten dollars instead of the smaller one of five dollars. I have said let the fee be the same in both cases.

I have understood furthermore, sir, that, inasmuch as the fifth section of that law was worded somewhat vaguely, its general terms had admitted of the construction in the Northern States that all the citizens were required, upon the summons of the marshal, to go with him to hunt up, as they express it, and arrest the slave; and this is regarded as obnoxious. They have said, "in the Southern States you make no such requisition on the citizen;" nor do we, sir. The section, construed according to the intention of the framers of it, I suppose, only intended that the marshal should have the same right in the execution of process for the arrest of a slave that he has in all other cases of process that he is required to execute—to call on the *posse comitatus* for assistance where he is resisted in the execution of his duty, or where having executed his duty by the arrest, an attempt is made to rescue the slave. I propose such an amendment as will obviate this difficulty and limit the right of the master and the duty of the citizen to cases where, as is the case of all other process, persons may be called upon to assist in resisting opposition to the execution of the laws.

I have provided further, sir, that the amendments to the Constitution which I here propose, and certain other provisions of the Constitution, shall be unalterable, thereby forming a permanent and unchangeable basis for peace and tranquility among the people. Among the provisions in the present Constitution, which I have by amendment proposed rendered unalterable, is that provision in the first article of the Constitution which provides the rule for representation, including the computation three-fifths of the slaves. That is to be rendered unchangeable. Another is the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves. That is to be rendered unchangeable.

And with these provisions, Mr. President, it seems to me we have a solid foundation upon which we may rest our hopes for the restoration of peace and good will among all the States in this Union, and all the people. I propose, sir, to enter into no particular discussion. I have explained the general scope and object of my proposition. I have provided further, which I ought to mention, that, there having been some difficulties experienced in the courts of the United States in the South, carrying into execution the laws prohibiting the African slave trade, all additions and amendments which may be necessary to those laws to render them effectual should be immediately adopted by Congress, and especially the provisions of those laws which prohibit the importation of African slaves into the United States. I have further provided it is recommended to all the States of this Union, that, whereas laws have been passed of an unconstitutional character, and all laws are of that character which either conflict with the constitutional acts of Congress, or which in their operation hinder or delay the proper execution of the acts of Congress, those laws are null and void, and yet, though null and void, they have been the source of much mischief and discontent in the country under the extraordinary circumstances in which we are placed. I have supposed that it would not be improper or unbecoming in Congress to recommend to the States, both North and South, the repeal of all such acts of theirs as were intended to control or intended to obstruct the operation of the acts of Congress, or which, in their operation and in their application, have been made use of for the purpose of such hindrance and opposition, and that they will repeat these laws or make such explanations or corrections of them as to prevent their being used for any such mischievous purpose.

I have endeavored to look with impartiality from one end of our country to the other; I have endeavored to search up what appeared to me to be the causes of discontent pervading the land; and as I am capable of doing so, I have endeavored to propose a remedy for them. I am far from believing that, in the shape in which I present these

measures, they will meet with the acceptance of the Senate. It will be sufficiently gratifying if, with all the amendments that the superior wisdom of the Senate may make to them, they shall, to any effectual extent, quiet the country.

Mr. President, great dangers surround us. The Union of these States is dear to the people of the United States. The long experience of its blessings, the mighty hopes of the future, have made it dear to the hearts of the American people. Whatever politicians may say; whatever of disension may, in the heat of party politics, be created among our people, when you come down to the question of the existence of the Constitution, that is a question beyond all party politics; that is a question of life and death. The Constitution and the Union are the life of this great people—yes, sir, the life of life. We all desire to preserve them, North and South; that is the universal desire. But some of the Southern States, smarting under what they conceive to be aggressions of their Northern brethren, and of the Northern States, are not contented to continue this Union, and are taking steps formidable towards a dissolution of the Union, and towards the anarchy and the bloodshed, I fear, that are to follow. I say, sir, we are in the presence of great events. We must elevate ourselves to the level of the great occasion. No party warfare about mere party questions or party measures ought now to engage our attention. They are left behind; they are as dust in the balance. The life, the existence of our country, of our Union is the mighty question; and we must elevate ourselves to all those considerations which belong to this high subject.

I hope, therefore, gentlemen will be disposed to bring the sincerest spirit of conciliation, the sincerest spirit and desire to adjust all these difficulties, and to think nothing of any little concessions of opinions that they may make, if thereby the Constitution and the country can be preserved.

The great difficulty here, sir—I know it, I recognize it as the difficult question, particularly with the gentleman from the North—is the admission of this line of division for the Territory, and the recognition of slavery on one side, and the prohibition of it on the other. The recognition of slavery on the Southern side of that line is the greatest difficulty—the great question with them. Now I beseech them to think, and you, Mr. President, and all, to think whether, for such a comparative trifle as that, the Union of this country is to be sacrificed. Have we realized to ourselves the momentous consequences of such an event? When has the world seen such an event? This is a mighty empire. Its existence spreads its influence throughout the civilized world. Its overthrow would be the greatest shock that civilization and free government have received; more extensive in its consequences; more fatal to mankind and to the great principles upon which the liberty of mankind depends, than the French revolution, with all its blood and with all its war and violence. And all for what? Upon questions concerning this line of division between slavery and freedom? Why, Mr. President, suppose this day all the Southern States, being refused this right, being refused his partition; being denied this privilege, were to separate from the Northern States, and do it peacefully, and then we to come to you peacefully and say, "Let there be no war between us; let us divide fairly the Territories of the United States;" could the Northern section of the country refuse so just a demand? What would they then give them? What would be the fair proportion? If you allowed them their fair relative proportion, would you not give them as much as is now proposed to be assigned on the Southern side of that line, and would they not be at liberty to carry their slaves there if they pleased? You would give them the whole of that; and then what would be its fate?

Is it upon the general principle of humanity, that you, addressing Republican Senators, wish to put an end to slavery, or is it to be urged by you as a more topic and point of party controversy to sustain party power? Surely I give you credit for looking at it upon broader and more generous principles. Then, in the worst event after you have encountered disunion, that greatest of all political calamities to the people of this country, and the disunited come, the separating States come, and demand or take the portion of the Territories, they can take, and will be entitled to take, all that will now lie on the southern side of the line which I have proposed. Then they will have a right to permit slavery to exist in it, and do you gain for the cause of anti-slavery? Nothing whatever. Suppose you should refuse their demand, and claim the whole for yourselves? that would be a flagrant injustice which you would not be willing that I should suppose would occur. But if you did, what would be the consequence? A State North and a State South, and all the States, North and South would be attempting to grasp at mid-seize this Territory, and get all of it that they could. That would be the struggle, and you would have war; and not only disunion, but all these fatal consequences would follow from your refusal now to permit slavery to exist, to recognize it as existing on the southern side of the proposed line, while you give to the people there the right to exclude it; and then what will have a right to permit slavery to exist in it, and do you gain for the cause of anti-slavery? Nothing whatever. Suppose you should refuse their demand, and claim the whole for yourselves? that would be a flagrant injustice which you would not be willing that I should suppose would occur. But if you did, what would be the consequence? 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